

Meigs County Telegraph.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND NEWS.

\$1.50 in advance.

T. A. PLANTS, Editor.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 2, NO. 45.

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Meigs County Telegraph.

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A. E. MCLAUGHLIN,
Who should be applied to or addressed at
the "Telegraph" Office, Pomeroiy, O.

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One square 20 lines, 880 days, \$44.50.
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THOMAS CARLETON, Attorney
and Counselor at Law, Office on Front Street, east side,
two doors above T. J. Smith's store, opposite
the Hamilton House, in the building owned by
his care will receive prompt attention. 1-134.

KNOWLES & GROSVENOR, Attorneys
at Law, Athens, Ohio, will
attend the general County, and
all suits of such cases. Office at the "Gibson
House." 36-37.

PHYSICIANS.
S. GRIFFITH, M. D. Clester, O. ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of the
surrounding country. 2-131.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—M. A.
Hedges, Proprietor, (formerly occupied by
W. A. Hedges, and now by M. A. Hedges, at
Pomeroiy, O. By endeavoring to accommodate both
man and beast in the best manner, and at
reasonable rates, he solicits patronage. 2-135.

A. L. STANSBURY, Wholesale Grocer,
Rice's Building, corner Front and Race Streets,
Hartford, Conn. Will receive orders for
all kinds of Groceries, and will deliver
promptly. 2-136.

ISAAC FALLER, Clothier, Grocer and
Dry Goods Dealer, first Store above Hamilton
& Jennings, near the Hotel, at Pomeroiy, O.
Country Merchants are respectfully requested to
call and examine his stock of Groceries, as
his confidence that it cannot be excelled. 1-137.

MILLER, MACHINES.
POMEROY ROLLING MILL CO.
Keep constantly on hand and manufacture
all kinds of iron and steel work, and
square iron of superior quality, which they offer
at wholesale and retail, at Pomeroiy, Ohio.
American and Swedish cast-iron, steel and
iron pipe, cast and sheet steel, wagon boxes
repairs and all kinds of iron work in
general. L. A. OSTROM, Sup't.
1857. 1-138.

STEAM SAW MILL, Front Street, Pomeroiy,
near R. R. Station. Will receive orders for
lumber and sawed lumber, and will deliver
promptly. 1-139.

JOHN S. DAVIS, has his Planing
Machine, on Sugar Run, Pomeroiy, in good order,
and constant operation. Planing, wood-shedding,
etc., kept constantly on hand. 1-140.

PETER LAMBRECHT, Watchmaker &
Jewelry Dealer, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy
Articles, Court Street, below the new building
above the Hamilton House, at Pomeroiy, Ohio.
carefully repaired on short notice. 1-141.

W. A. AICHER, Watchmaker and Jew-
elry Dealer, and wholesale and retail dealer in
Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front Street,
above the Hamilton House, at Pomeroiy, Ohio.
Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in his line. 1-142.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
T. WHITESIDE, Manufacturer of Boots
and Shoes, Front Street, three doors above Stone
Bridges. The best work, for Ladies and Gen-
tlemen, made to order. 1-143.

MCQUIGG & SMITH, Leather Dealers
and Finders, Court Street, 3 doors below the Bank,
and opposite R. R. Station. 1-144.

SUGAR-RUN Salt Company, Salt twenty-
five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace.
C. GRANT, Agent. 1-145.

POMEROY Salt Company, Salt twenty-
five cents per bushel. 1-146.

DANIEL Salt Company, Conspiral, Salt
twenty-five cents per bushel. 1-147.

F. E. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, in his
new building, back of the Bank building, Pomeroiy.
Job Work of all kinds, horse-shoeing, etc., executed
with promptness and dispatch. 1-148.

F. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, back
of P. L. Smith's Jewelry Store, west side
of Court Street, Pomeroiy, O. 1-149.

JOHN EISELSTIN, Saddle, Harness and
Trunk Manufacturer, one block
below Court Street, Pomeroiy, O. Will execute all
work in his line with neatness and dispatch. Sal-
lowed up in in a few days. 1-150.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKING
by M. H. Smith, Front Street, first corner below
the Hamilton House, Pomeroiy, O. All articles in his
line of business manufactured at reasonable rates,
and they are especially recommended for durability.
2-151.

PETER OROSBIE, Wagon Maker, Mul-
berry Street, west side, third door from Front Street,
Pomeroiy, Ohio. Manufacture of Wagons, Bu-
gies, Carriages, etc. All orders filled on short
notice. 1-152.

D. C. WHALEY, Surgeon Dentist,
Hammes' Building 2nd Story, Rutland Street,
Middleport, O. All operations pertaining to the
profession promptly performed. Ladies waited
upon at their residences. If desired. 1-153.

Original Poetry.

For the Meigs County Telegraph.
The Most Powerful Arguments of a Great Man.

BY HIS HEAD.
I am a man of talents rare,
My reputation's great, dry,
But you! what are you? Naught at all—
You're not a man of State, sir.

Your insignificance and small,
You never made your mark, sir.
Your influence can't be felt
Any more in the dark, sir.

I would not stoop to argue with
A man that's so obscure, sir,
For now I'll tell you I can do
The people to allure, sir.

For I can teach each individual
As you should best me out, sir,
I could not raise a breeze again,
As long as you're about, sir.

Your head, as on your shoulders, now,
I think is rather big, sir,
Or you would not, in public, tempt
A man that's all the while, sir.

Your doctrine's insignificant—
A waste, some things, sir—
And I pronounce it almost dead,
And soon it'll die, sir.

Now let me give you some advice,
Before this place I leave, sir,
To never tempt such powerful men,
And thus yourself deceive, sir.

But keep down in your proper sphere,
Beneath such men as I, sir,
And have done to spare your thoughts
Until the day you die, sir.

RECEIVED, Oct. 9, 1859.

Miscellany.

From the Wool Grower.
MARKING THE HOURS THAT SHINE.

A LESSON FOR GRUMBLERS.
BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Somewhere in Germany there is a dial-
plate bearing this inscription:
"I only mark the hours that shine,"
and I have often thought if we would set
ourselves to work, and instead of noting
down the cloudy days of life in our memory,
we should "mark only the hours that shine,"
we should find the bright days far out-
numbering the dark ones.

So, too, in our intercourse with the
world, how prone we are to cry out against
its ills, to speak of humanity as a lump of
selfishness, and often to declare that dis-
honesty, double-dealing and tricks are the
rule among our fellows, and trace not the
exceptions.

"I declare," cried Mrs. Simpkins, "I
never go down town trading, in my life,
but what I get cheated."

"Cheat some-body, you mean, don't you,
Clara?" said Mr. S., as he lay lounging
upon the sofa, reading the paper.

"No, I don't mean any such thing," an-
swered the lady, tartly. "I mean just what I
say. Somebody is sure to cheat me just be-
cause I am not mean enough to always be
watching and quibbling and growling."

"Well! what's the matter now?"
"Why, that grocer has gone and put me
up a pound of sugar, just because he would
get a cent and a half more a pound for it
than the other."

"Perhaps he was mistaken in your order."
"Not he; it's just one of his tricks. I
told him I did not want it—that the other
was just as good, and better too."

"What did it cost?"
"Nine cents a pound, and the other
seven and a half."

"Well, wife, it is not worth making a
 fuss about."

"That's what you always say, Mr.
Simpkins. I know it ain't much; but then
many a little makes a mickle, and we
have to be looking out for these things."

Then there's that printed lawn dress I got
for Eliza—you know how that worthless
tailor cheated me."

"Oh, come now, Clara, that's too bad.
Mr. Ives can no more help the color of his
hair, than you can yours."

"Well, he needsn't have told me about
that lawn. He said it wouldn't fade, and
all that."

"And if it did, he would take it back,
didn't he?"

"Yes; but what does all that amount to?
they're always saying such things."

"Does it fade?"
"Yes; looks like an old rag first wash-
ing. Then I've lost my handkerchief—
Somebody picked it up. I'll be bound, be-
fore I get turned round."

"Now," cried Mr. Simpkins, springing
up, "I'll tell you what we'll do. I have
just read an advertisement of a horse for
sale, just such a one as I want. Sweeney
is resold by this time, and has full of oats,
we will drive back and exchange the
sugar, take back the lawn dress I've forgot-
ten his promise, and may be we can find the
handkerchief."

"And spend a whole day?"
"Didn't you say coming home, if you
had had on a better dress you would go to
the circus? Come now, fix up. I'll be
ready in five minutes."

"Mrs. Simpkins was taken back, but she
realized it was to go to the circus, so she
took back the fading goods, so she was
ready as soon as her husband, and they
were soon back in town, which was two
miles from home.

"Roads are capital, ain't they, wife?"
"Good enough now, but they'll be
smothering by next week."

"If I can only get a horse to match
Sweeney, I'll be made up."

"You'll be sure to get cheated; hope he
won't cheat his tail over the reins so!"

"See, Clara, what a beautiful child!"
"Mercy! what a fright of a gown that
woman has on."

"I declare, Tom, Rigdon has got a
handsome turn-out of his own, and how
pretty his wife looks. They say Tom is
doing first rate."

"I expect his wife has forgotten she
was our hired girl once."

"Not she. She was talking about it
last night, and said she should thank you
to the longest day of her life, for learning
her to make good bread."

But here they were at the grocery. The
sugar was presented, and Mrs. Simpkins
asked an exchange; she wanted the seven
and a half cent sugar.

The grocer was very busy, but he left
all cheerfully, apologizing for the mistake,
but on opening the paper, found it no mis-
take at all. She had the identical quality
asked for, which was so nice that when
she got it home, she thought he had put
up the wrong brand.

Clara blushed, a little ashamed, and
Mr. Simpkins traded a dollar or two, to
cover up the matter.

The next place was Mr. Ives, who im-
mediately threw down half his law on the
counter, assuring her he had not
thought it a fading color, and the lady re-
luctantly acknowledged, that she herself
had been deceived.

Another was selected, and the change
paid over, when Mr. Ives threw back a
half dollar, reducing the price five cents
on a yard, because of the trouble, and
marked down the facing with as much
less. Mrs. Simpkins began to think may
be all the world were not cheats.

As she was stepping out of the door, a
poor little girl that sold lemons on the
corner, ran and caught her by the dress.
"Is this your handkerchief, ma'am?"

"Why, yes, it is. Where did you get it?"
"I saw it fall out of your buggy this
morning, and I have been watching for you
all day, to give it back."

Mrs. Simpkins took it and stepped on,
but Mr. Simpkins threw a quarter into the
girl's basket.

When they reached their buggy, they
found a countryman tying up the reins
which Sweeney had shook loose, while he
had left his own horse standing in the
road.

Mr. Simpkins found the horse just to
his mind. The circle was very pleasant,
and when they returned home at night,
Mrs. Simpkins really had to acknowledge
that, notwithstanding the crosses of the
morning, she had had a good day of it,
and found more honest folks than she
thought there were in the whole world.

So would we all, if we try, and instead
of shadows "mark only the hours that
shine."

YOUNG MEN AND TREE FROGS.—The
following quaint comparison is forcible
and true. It would be well if our young
men would note the moral of the terse
passage below.

The tree frog acquires the color of what-
ever it adheres to for a short time; if it be-
founds on the oak it will bear the color of
that tree; if on the sycamore or cypress, it
will be a whitish brown; and when it is
found on the growing corn it is sure to be
green. Just so it is with young men;
their companions tell us what their charac-
ters are; if they associate with the vul-
gar, the licentious and the profligate, then
their hearts are already stained with their
guilt and shame, and they will themselves
become like vicious. The study of bad
books, or the love of wicked companions,
is the broadest and most certain road
that a young man can travel; and a few
well directed lessons in either will lead
them on, step by step to the gate of de-
struction. Our moral and physical laws
show how important it is to have proper
associations of every kind, especially in
youth. How dangerous it is to gaze on a
picture or scene that pollutes the imagi-
nation or blunts the moral perceptions, or
has a tendency to deaden a sense of our
duty to God and man.

AN amusing story, says a Toledo,
O. correspondent of the "Kickerbocker,"
is told of the acute sense of smell of a to-
bacconist of that city. He, together with
his clerk, was examining some tobacco
submitted for his inspection. After care-
fully inhaling the flavor by three or four
prolonged sniffs, he exclaimed to his
clerk: "John, can't you smell old leather
in this tobacco?" John pressed up to his
officiaries, and "thought he could." The
"clerk" then smelled again, and he de-
clared he could detect a very slight flavor
of maple sugar. This last aroma John
pronounced beyond his powers. Samples
of best tobacco, you know, are taken from
each end of the hoghead, and also from the
center. The samples examined were
from the ends. On taking the sample
from the middle, there was found an old
boot heel, full of maple sugar! Judgment
on "tobacco" from this quarter is now
regarded as final!

AN INEQUATE OR INEANE MAN STAYS
HIS WIFE.—Yesterday afternoon, a man
by the name of Hiram Mozier, keeper of a
coffee house on Vine street, opposite the
Burnet House, quarreled with his wife,
and seizing an oyster knife, stabbed her
twice, once in the breast and once in the
arm—neither of the wounds are considered
dangerous. Mozier was before the Police
Court this morning and committed in de-
fault of \$1,000, for his appearance next
Thursday, when an examination will take
place. The accused has been before the
Court several times charged with abusing
his family. He drinks to excess, and was
released a short time since from the in-
sane asylum, to which he was sent under
the belief that his mind was affected.—
Cincinnati Times.

Well, Pat, Jimmy didn't quite
kill you with a brickbat, did he?"
"No, but I wish he had."

"What for?"
"So I could see him hang, the villain."

Said Tom, "Since I have been
abroad, I have eaten so much veal that I
am ashamed to look a calf in the face!"
"I suppose, then," said a wag who was
present, "you shew without a glass?"

From the New York Tribune, 25th.
A Card—"Col. Forbes."

A certain Mr. H. Forbes—sometimes
(I know not why) called "Col. Forbes"—
fills a close page of the "Herald" with
what are there characterized as "Most im-
portant Revelations" respecting Old
Brown and the complicity of leading Re-
publicans in his recent operations. Into
this labored and successful attempt at self-
exposure by "Col. Forbes," I find my
name most wantonly dragged. My only
reason for noticing the performance is a
belief that the public may later from the
facts in my case what is the probable truth
with respect to others whose names have
been dragged into these "Most important
Revelations."

This Forbes appeared in our city some
time after the explosion of the European
Revolutionary Uprising of 1848, and
claimed to have borne an important part in
that movement. Of course, he was needy,
and the "Herald" says he was "at one
time a reporter or translator on the 'Tri-
bune.'" This is quite probable, though
I do not recollect it.

Some time late in 1856, (I think it
was,) I was apprised that he was going
out to Kansas to help the Free State men,
then threatened with annihilation by the
border ruffians of Missouri, backed by Fed-
eral functionaries and troops. Lawrence
had then been twice beleaguered and once
sacked; Osaawatimie had been twice rav-
aged and burned; Leavenworth had been
just before swept clean of Free State men
by a Missouri raid—William Phillips be-
ing butchered while defending his own
house, his brother badly wounded and
captured, while those who made no resis-
tance were sent down the river at an hour's
notice. As Forbes professed to be a capa-
ble and experienced military officer, espe-
cially qualified for guerrilla or border war-
fare, and as he had always claimed to be
an earnest Re-Republican and foe of ev-
ery form of Human Slavery, I thought his
resolution natural and commendable.

Knowing him to be poor, I gave him \$20
as he was starting; others gave him larger
sums; how much, I do not know; but I
think his total receipts from friends
of Free Kansas, on account of his resolve,
cannot have fallen below \$700.

He went—was absent some months—
came back—that is all I know of his
services to the Free State cause in any shape.
Whether because he was not needed, or
was not trusted, or was found incompetent,
I do not know—I only know that he
did nothing, and was practically worth
nothing. I believe he spent part of the
money given him in printing a pamphlet,
embodying his notions of guerrilla or par-
tisan warfare—of course no dollar ever
came back. I think I heard of him before
his return, clamoring for more money.

In due time, he reappeared in New
York, and came to me (as to others) with
complaints that he had been deceived,
misled, swindled, beggared, his family
(in Paris) turned into the streets to
starve, &c. &c. I tried to ascertain what
had deceived him, what promises made
to him had been broken, &c., but with
little success. All I could make out was
that some one—he now says it was Old
Brown—had promised him something in
the way of pecuniary recompense for his
services, which had not been made good,
and that his family were consequently re-
duced to the brink of starvation.

To this hour, I have never learned
what Brown (or any one else) promised
Forbes, nor how far the promise pro-
fessed to have the right to commit others.
I do not believe that John Brown ever
willfully deceived him or any one else. I
am very sure that no one was ever author-
ized to engage the services of "Col.
Forbes" in behalf of the Free State men
of Kansas, on condition that said Forbes
should be authorized to charge his own
price for those services, and draw, at
pleasure, on some responsible party for
payment. I have never heard any one's
version of the matter but Forbes; and I
confidently infer from this that, if there
was mutual misunderstanding and disap-
pointment in the premises, the employing
party had decidedly the worst of it.

Forbes says that I—in response to his
complaints and representations—"argued
that I [he] had no legal claim, according
to the lower law." It really seems to me
that there was no room for argument on
that point. He further says that I told
him he "ought to have known that the en-
gagements of this sort never are kept—
never are meant to be kept." As I have
not to this hour been able to ascertain
what "engagement," if any, was made
with him, nor by whom, this cannot be
the full and fair purport of my remark. I
did urge that, if he had a contract with
any one, whereby others were held bound
to pay him money, whether in definite or
indefinite amounts, he ought to be able to
show some other evidence of that fact than
his unsupported assertion. Had Brown
been any how indebted to Forbes for ser-
vices to the Free State cause, I doubt not
that he (B.) would have settled with him,
and at least acknowledge the obligation in
writing. Had Brown stipulated that oth-
ers should pay him money, he (B.) would
at least have settled the account, and
given him (F.) an order on the person
who was to pay it. But Forbes showed
no contract, no acknowledgment of in-
debtedness, no evidence that any one
but himself considered the friends of Free
Kansas indebted to him to the amount of
one farthing.

The whole matter showed on its face
that whoever employed Forbes, felt that
F. had got quite enough out of Free State
men. If, then, I answered him that he
"had no legal claim," and that "engage-
ments of this sort never are kept"—and
"engagements" as he appeared
to rest his claim upon—was I not right?

Since that conference, more than two
years since